Trial of Polly Bodine. It is supposed that the evidence in this exciting case will close to-day. We intend issuing an Extra Herald immediately on the close of the evidence, which will contain the whole of the testimony, and all the beautiful illustrative engravings. This trial has excited a remarkable degree of in terest, and the publication of this extra will be very acceptable to immense numbers who are desirous to obtain and preserve the whole of our full and accurate report of the proceedings.

NEWS PROM EUROPE.-We may now daily expect half a month's later intelligence from Europe by the Britannia, which is due to-day at Boston In a few hours after her arrival, the Great Western bably, shoot in past the Hook with news to the 22d ult. We shall have for the remainder of the season a weekly mail from Europe.

Another Important Feature In the Presiden tial Contest.

The numerous public assemblages, "mass meet "great rallying gatherings," and congrega tion of multitudes of the people under one pretence or another, by the wandering orators-the itine rant peddlars of politics, who, like the crawling reptiles which riot in the putrescence of dead animal and vegetable matter, live on the filth and rottenness of party, present a peculiar feature in the present political contest which is worth a moment's notice. The whole tendency of these assemblages is to demoralize the popular mind-to turn it away from the calm, sober, and rationa study of the great questions shortly to be submitted to its decision, and to occupy it with vile, vulgar, and disgusting personal abuse and vituperation.

In another point of view, these meetings, got up by the vagabond orators of both parties, are emin ently injurious to the public morals. Every one of these occasions is disgraced by drunkenness-by blasphemies-by ebullitions of heated feeling, altogether unworthy of freemen, who appreciate the privileges of citizenship. The pernicious influ ence of these political assemblages of the people, counteracts in a month the labors of the moral reformers, the friends of temperance, for a whole year. No friend of temperance-a virtue the universal practice of which is indispensable in a well ordered and prosperous community, and which of all others exalts a nation-can look on these meet ings with all their guzzling, rowdyism and blasphemy, without the greatest pain, and we are sure that by all such, in the ranks of both parties. they are regarded with no other feeling than disapprobation and disgust.

Again, there seems to be a most melancholy loss of life attendant on these meetings. In the Park in this city, not long since, on one of these occa sions, one man was killed and several se verely injured by the falling of a platform At Newark, on a like occasion, a boy was killed; and other melancholy instances of a simi lar description have occurred. And, what is mos distressing, these lamentable occurrences do no appear to be regarded in any other light than as mere trivial accidents.

We have been very much pained to see females forgetting the dignity and modesty of their sex, mingling in these meetings, presenting flags and making speeches. We do think that this, more perhaps than any thing else, indicates the extent of the evil influence of the fierce party spirit engendered at these gatherings. Can it be possible that even the sanctuary of female society, where the wise and good would fain betimes seek shelter from the bitterness, the malignity, the heartlessnes of political strife, has been invaded and violated by the foul demon of party spirit? Alas! it would seem that it has. Eternal shame be upon the man who would drag a wife, or sister, or beloved one into the filthy arena of politics. None, assuredly but a termagant, who had subdued into hopeles and uncomplaining misery all at home, would, o her own accord, rush forth abroad, to use her tongue in re-echoing the thousand and one bitter accusa tions which are travelling the rounds against Mr.

And can we not silence those vagabond politi cians, who are going about the country, collecting the people into masses, inflaming and distracting the public mind, and even dragging dear, helpless, lovely, too easily-persuaded woman, into the dus and turmoil of the fray ? Why cannot the people of this country-the two and one half million of respectable freemen who are to decide the contestbe permitted to discuss quietly the great questions at stake, and vote accordingly? The points at issue are very intelligible. They are well known to all. We don't need your petty stump orators your montebank rhetorician-your needy, greedy thirty, and unprincipled vagabond speech-makers, to enlighten us. The questions simply are-Do you approve of a United States Bank, with periodical convulsions of the country? Or, are you opposed to such an institution? Are you, or are you not, in favor of a protective tariff? Are you, or are you not, in favor of distributing the surplus revenue to resuscitäte the bankrupt States? Are you, or are you not, in favor of a single term of the Presiden cy ? These questions are intelligible enough, and al citizens, acquainted, as they ought to be, with the constitution and the history of the country and leading political men, can easily, after quiet reflection, answer them to their own satisfaction

POLICE REFORM.-Every day events and circumstances are occuring in this city, which ought to convince the Corporation that they are very unwise in refusing us police reform. It is only the other evening that the necessity of this measure was manifested in rather a striking manner to the public authorities themselves. We allude to the rough handling which the Mayor and two of the Aldermen received from a band of rowdies whom they encountered near Bro dway in Reade street. Well, if nothing else were done by these rowdies than the thrashing into the minds of the city author rities a conviction of the necessity of their fulfilling their solemn pledge of police reform, they would be entitled to the thanks of the community.

There never was a period when the evidences of our total want of police were so numerous and so painful. Broadway is nightly infested by rowdies and prostitutes. Even the negro women from the Five Points now parade our principal streets in the evening in crowds. Respectable females cannot walk the streets at any hour without being subject to insult from blackguards of all descriptions from the well dressed scoundrel to the lowest loafer. Nuisances of all sorts have free toleration. The omnibusses are daily endangering the lives of the citizens at every crossing. That beggars are becoming quite numerous. No protection whatever is afforded against insult, robbery, assault, or assassination in the public streets.

And in reply to all remonstrance, and prayer, and petition, and demand, the new corporation say with the greatest possible coolness-" Oh! it is all very bad-this-indeed-but-it's a difficult matter -this-police reform-it 18-very-next year-per Now, this is really intolerable in a party which was put into power for the express purpose of giving us a city police-a day and night police. For the twentieth time we remind the Corporation that if they violate their solemn pledge to give us this, they will be turned out at the end of the year, covered with eternal disgrace.

FROM ST. DOMINGO CITY .- The brig Caucassian arrived last night in fourteen days from St. Domingo City, reports that place very quiet; the markets well stocked with American produce, and business dull, at the time she sailed.

FURTHER MUNIFICENCE -In addition to the libe rel subscriptions for the aid of the Female Asylum, the General Hospital, and the Boston Athenseum, recorded yeaterday, we learn from one of the trustees, that an opulent citizen of Boston has signified his readiness to bestow the generous sum of five thousand dollars for the benefit of Amherst college.—Boston Transcript. Mr. Polk's Acceptance.

We present below, from the manuscript copies in our possession, says the Boston Post of the 29th nst., the correspondence between the Committe of the Democratic National Convention and its nominee for the Presidency, the Hon. James K. Polk. His reply is short and appropriate. It will be seen that, if chosen, he is determined not to be a candidate for a second term. This, if we mistake not the popular feeling, will be received as a decisive proof of the unambitious honesty, the purity and the patriotism of the democratic candidate, and will increase his wide and spreading popularity with the masses of the people :-

with the masses of the people:

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1844.

Six—At a Democratic National Convention of delegates from the several States of this Union, convened on the 27th inst., and now sitting in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, the Hon. James K. Polk of Tennessee, having been designated, by the whole number of votes given, to be the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, was declared to be un animously nominated for that office

The undersigned livere appointed by the Convention a committee to request your acceptance of the nomination thus unanimously tendered to you; and they cannot for bear to express the high gratification which they experience in the performance of this duty, and the hope which they confidently entertain, in common with their collegues of the Convention, that the devotion to the cause of democratic principles which has always characterized your conduct, will not suffer you to turn a dea jear, to the call of our country, when, in a manner so honorable to yourself, she demands your distinguished services.

With the utmost respect and esteem, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

HENRY HUBBARD,

ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

Committee of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore.

Hon J. K Polk, Columbia, Tennessee.

COLUMBIA, TENN., June 12, 1844.

COLUMBIA, TENN., June 12, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the democratic national convention, then assembled at Baltimore, had designated me to be the candidate of the democratic narty for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should neither be sought nor declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow-citizens. In accepting the nomination I am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, and am duly sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the convention shall be confirmed by the people and result in my election. I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public proposition, and at the endor the proposition of the public proposition, and at the endor the proposition of the public proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,
JAMES K. POLK.
To Messrs Henry Hubbard and others, committee of th
emocratic national convention at Baltimore.

ender, the True Sun, the "waiters of Long's Hotel," and ex-waiters of the Astor House, won' let poor Babe alone. It seems they are quite de ermined to harrass and annov the miserable man as much as possible during the few remaining days which the law permits him to call his own. In their last publication they both, probably from the ame source, re-assert the gross and atrocious false noods contradicted by us on the authority of the wretched man himself a few days ago. In order to set the matter at rest for ever, an

convince the public of the utter worthlessness of he assertions and statements of the True Sun and his associate, we annex the following certificate from the Keeper of the City Prison, and also ar affidavit of Matthews himself:-June 29, 1844.

I have seen a statement in the Republic, alleging that aformed the U.S. Marshal, that unless Babe were denied informed the U.S. Marshal, that unless Babe were denied the privilege of an occasional walk on the corrider, I could not answer for his security. This is entirely untrue; I have never used such an expression to any one. I allow the prisoner the privilege spoken of on my own responsibility, and have not the slightest apprehension that his security is endangered thereby.

Yours, &c.

Keener of City Prison.

Keeper of City Pri

To Jas. G. BENNETT, Esq.

Southern District of New York, ss.—George Matthews being duly sworn doth depose and say that he was one of the crew of the schooner Sarah Lavinia, which sailed from the port of Alexandrie, in the District of Columbia, on the 1st day of July in the year 1843—that on the night of the 14th of July he, with the rest of the crew of said schooner, was called on deck by David Babe, one of said crew, who said that the Captain and Mate of said schooner had fallen overboard in a scuffle about 15 minutes before, and that he (Babe,) had made ineffectual attempts to bring them on deck by throwing things forward, as he could not leave the heim—that finding they could not navigate said vessel, the crew determined to abandon her, and did so abandon her on the night of the 29th of July, and reached the shore of Connecticut the next morning in a boat belonging to said schooner. That this deponent and the said Babe were shortly afterwards arrested in New York and indicted for piracy, and murder—that said Babe were said Babe were shortly atterwards arrested in New York and indicted for piracy and murder—that said Babe was tried and convicted for the murder of the Mate of said schooner, and is now under sentence of death in the city of New York. And this deponent was afterwards tried for the crime of piracy and acquitted, but is still retained in custody on other charges, but is informed that he will be discharged at the next term of the District Court for this District.

this District.

And this deponent further says, that a hammock stained as was alleged, with blood, was produced against said Babe on his trial, but this deponent solemnly avers that no such hammock was on board said vessel while he was on her—and that the Captain, Mate, and crew slept in

on her—and that the captain, Make, and crew sept in bunks.

And this deponent further says, that he has been in-formed that an axe has been recently discovered in the run of said schooner, but this deponent says that there was no axe on board said vessel other than the one pro-duced on the trial of said Babe (and which was entirely different from the one described to him as having been found in said vessel,) to the knowledge or belief of this demonent.

ent.
(Signed.)

Orn to before me this 28th day of June, 1844.
(Signed.)

Special Justice and Justice of the Peace.

By these documents it will be seen that Cheva ier Wikoff and all the waiters, and ex-waiters and penny-a-liners associated with him are proved to be not only the most impudent liars that ever attempted to write a paragraph, but actually seem from the malignant feelings which they exhibit to be thirstng for the blood of this wretched man, discovering a shameless disregard of his feelings, which would disgrace the hangman himself. We trus nowever that their false statement may not in any quarter prejudice the case of Babe, and that if the east shadow of doubt reses upon his guilt on the account of it, that he may have justice dealt to him empered with mercy, in spite of all its petty malice of the discarded homme d'affaires of Fanny Elssler whose generous nature would revolt at such conduct. We are sure that the waiters at Long's Hotel would equally despise such conduct-as for the x-waiters of the Astor House, we are not able to

REPEAL AGITATION IN THIS COUNTRY. The manner in which the repeal agitation was revived ap peared to indicate that it would be carried on with urious excitement; but it has died away very suddealy, and we doubt very much whether it can ever regain the vigor which it had before the movements of the native Americans interposed a counter-check to it.

One thing, however, is worth noticing abou these meetings. A great deal more money is colected, there is every reason to believe, than appears from the published announcements. There s in every city and town, where this repeal agitaon has been started, a set of needy fellows, who act as editors of repeal papers, secretaries, receiv rs, and so on, who make a living out of this business. They act on the Scripture maxim that the abover is worthy of his hire, and take care that the mouth of the ox is not muzzled that treadeth out the corn. It is made a very snug business, and after all is about as respectable and honest as the rade of the political pickpocket.

MILITARY.-The Providence Transcript of las MILITARY.—The Providence Transcript of las vening says: the Marine Artillery, on Thursday vening, by a unanimous vote, extended an invitation to he Boston Light Infantry, to visit this city on their rear from New York. An excurson down the bay, and a enoine Narraganest clam bake, are to constitute, we inderstand, an important feature of the entertainment rovidence cannot present to the infantry all the splendidity attractions of New York, but for pure air, pretty see are, and peaceable clams, she stands unrivalled among he brotherhood—or rather sisterhood—of cities.

CORIOUS AND IMPORTANT FROM NAUVOO.

Our readers have already noticed by our ac counts from Natwoo, that Jo Smith and the Mormons are again getting into exceedingly hot water Jo has declared the city under martial law, and is preparing to defend himself against the enemy which is organizing against am at Warsaw an other places. There is every prospect now of a civil war, in which blood will be shed. As Smith is determined to run himself for the Presidency, he asks no favor of either of the great political parties of the day, and there is reason to apprehend tha he and his party may suffer entire extermination from the State of Illinois. One thing may be regarded as certain, that Jo will never surrender peaceably-he will fight to the death.

We now propose to exhibit the causes which have led to this most curious and extraordinary excitement.

First, in relation to the schism among the Mornons themselves. On 7th June, the Laws, Highees and others, issued a new paper at Nanyoo under the title of the "Nauvoo Expositor." From this paper we shall now give some extracts, which taken in connextion with what we have already published, will explain the whole of this very curious affair.

Preamble, resolutions, and affidavits of the Se eders from the Church at Nauvco. Showing that these Seceders are good and true Mormons, who claim to be the true Mormon church.

claim to be the true Mormon church.

"As for our acquaintance with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, we know no man, or set of men, can be more thoroughly acquainted with its rise, its organization, and its bistory, than we have every reason to believe we are. We all verily believe, and many of us know of a surety, that the religion of the Latter Day Saints, as originally taught by Joseph Smith, which is contained in the Old and New Testaments, Book of Covenants, and Book of Mormon, is verily true; and that the pure principles set forth in those books, are the immutable and eternal principles of Heaven, and speaks a language which, when spoken in truth and virtue, sinks deep into the heart of every honest man. Its precepts are invigorating, and in every sense of the word, tend to dignify and ennoble man's conceptions of God and his attributes. It speaks a language which is heard amidst the roar of artillery, as well as in the silence of midaight—it speaks a language understood by the incarcerated spirit, as well as he who is unfettered and free; yet to those who will not see, it is dark, mysterious, and secret as the grave."

The Seceders determine to expose Jo Smith's

The Seceders determine to expose Jo Smith's

vicious principles and abominable practices.

"We are earnestly seeking to explode the vicious principles of Loseph Smith, and those who practice the same abominations and whoredoms; which we verily know are not accordant and consonant with the principles of Jesus Christ and the Apostles; and for that purpose, and with that end in view, with an eye single to the glory of God, we have dared to gird on the armor, and with God at our head, we most solemnly and sincerely declare that the sword of truth shall not depart from the thigh, nor the buckler from the arm, until we can enjoy those glorious privileges which nature's God and our country's laws have guaranteed to us—freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and right to worship God as seemeth us good. We are aware, however, that we are hazarding every earthly blessing, particularly property, and probably life itself, in striking this blow at tyranny and oppression; yet notwithstanding we most solemnly declars that no means the second control of the control of the press, and right to worship God as seemeth we good. We are aware, however, that we are hazarding every earthly blessing, particularly property, and probably life itself, in striking this blow at tyranny and oppression; yet notwithstanding we most solemnly declars that he man was the probably and the probably life the property and ricious principles and abominable practices. property, and probably life itself, in striking this blow at tyranny and oppression; yet notwithstand-ing, we most solemnly declare that no man or set of men combined, shall, with impunity, violate ob-ligations as sacred as many which have been vio-lated, unless reason, justice and virtue have become ashamed and sought the haunts of the grave, though our lives be the forfeiture?

Jo thinks Hell is quite an agreeable place. He proposes to convert it into Heaven.

proposes to convert it into Heaven.

"Joseph has stated that if he had sinned, and was guilty of the charges we would charge him with, he would not make acknowledgment, but would rather be damned; for it would detract from his dignity, and would consequently ruin and prove the overthrow of the Church. We would ask him on the other hand, if the overthrow of the Church was not inevitable, to which he often replied, that we would all go to Helltogether, and convert it into a heaven, by casting the Devil out; and says he, Hell is by no means the place this world of fools suppose it to be, but on the contrary, it is quite an agreeable place: to which we would now reply, he can enjoy it if he is determined not to desist from his evil ways; but as for us, and ours, we will serve the Lord our God!"

Next follows a history of the spiritual arts and

Next follows a history of the spiritual arts an wiles by which this great prophet accomplished the eduction of the fair sisterhood :-

"It is a notorious fact, that many females in foreign climes, and in countries to us unknown, even in the most distant regions of the eastern hemisphere, have been induced, by the sound of the gospel, to forsake friends, and embark upon a voyage across waters that lie stretched over the greater portion of the globe, as they supposed, to glorify God, that they might thereby stand acquitted in the great day of God Almighty. But what is taught them on their arrival at this place? They are visited by some of the Strikers—for we know not what else to call them—and are requested to hold on and be faithful, for there are great blessings awaiting the righteous; and that God has great mysteries in store for those who love the Lord, and cling to brother Joseph. They are also notified that brother Joseph will see them soon, "It is a notorious fact, that many females in fo Lord, and cling to brother Joseph. They are also notified that brother Joseph will see them soon, and reveal the mysteries of Heaven to their full understanding, which seldom fails to inspire them with new confidence in the Prophet, as well as a great anxiety to know what God has laid up in store for them, in return for the great sacrifice of father and mother, of gold and silver, which they gladly left far behind, that they might be gathered into the fold, and numbered among the chosen of God. They are visited again, and what is the result? They are requested to meet brother Joseph, or some of the Twelve, at some insulated point, or at some particularly described place on the bank of the Mississippi, or at some room, which wears upon its front—Positively no admittance. The harmless, inoffensive, and unsuspecting creatures, are so devoted to the Prophet, and the cause of Jesus Christ, that they do not dream of the deep laid and tatal scheme which prostrates happiness, and renders death itself desirable; but they meet him, expecting to receive through him a blessing, and learn the will of the Lord concerning them and what awaits the faithful followers of Joseph, the Apostle and Prophet of God, when in the stead thereof, they are told, after having been sworn in one of the most solemn manners, to never divulge what is revealed to them, with a penalty of stead thereof, they are told, after having been sworn in one of the most solemin manners, to never divulge what is revealed to them, with a penalty of death attached, that God Almighty has revealed it to him, that she should be his (Joseph's) spiritual wife; for it was right anciently, and God will tolerate it again—but we must keep those pleasures and blessings from the world, for until there is a change in the government, we will endanger ourselves by practicing it—but we can enjoy the blessings of Jacob, David, and others, as well as to be deprived of them, it we do not expose ourselves to the law of the laad. She is thunder-struck, faints, recovers, and refuses. The Prophet damns her if she rejects. She thinks of the great sacrifice, the many thousand miles she has travelled over sea and land, that she might save her soul from pending ruin, and replies, God's will be done and not mire. The Prophet and his devotees in this way are gratified. The next step to avoid public exposition from the common God's will be done and not mire. The Prophet and his devotees in this way are gratified. The next step to avoid public exposition from the common course of things, they are sent away for a time, until all is well; after which they return, as from a long visit. Those whom no power or influence could seduce, except that which is wielded by some individual feigning to be a God, must realize the remarks of an able writer, when he says, "if woman's feelings are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation?" Her lot is to be wooed and won; her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, sacked, abandoned, and left desolate. With her, the desire of the heart has failed—this great charm of existence is at an end; she wooed and won; her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, sacked, abandoned, and left desolate. With her, the desire of the heart has failed—the great charm of existence is at an end; she neglects all the cheerful electrices of life, which gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken. The sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams; dry sorrow drinks her blood, until her enfeebled frame sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave; and wondering that one who, but so recently glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should so speedily be brought down to darkness and despair; you will be told of some wintry chill, of some casual indisposition that laid her low! But no one knows of the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler. She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove—graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm praying at its heart; we find it withered when it should be most luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf, until wasted and perished away, it falls in the stillness of the forest; and as we mase over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunder-bolt that could have smitten it with decay. But no one knows the cause except the foul fiend who perpetrated the inabolical deed.

"Our hearts have mourned and bled at the wretch-

inabolical deed.
"Our hearts have mourned and bled at the wretchd and miserable condition of females in this
dace; many orphans have been the victims of miery and wretchedness, through the influence that
has been exerted over them, under the cloak of

religion, and afterwards, is con jealous disposition which predo alous disposition which predominates over the hinds of some, have been turned upon a wide orld, fatherless and motherless, destitute of lends and fortune, and robbed of that which othing but death can restore."

The seceders next proceed to state how they were cut off from the Church without trial, or being permitted to be heard in their defence.

ing permitted to be heard in their defence.

"On Thursday evening, the 18th of April, there was a council called, unknown to the Church, which tried, condemned, and cutoff brothers Wm. Law, Wilson Law, and sister Law, (Wm's wife,) brother R. D. Foster, and one brother Smith, with whom we are unacquainted; which we contend is contrary to the book of Doctrine and Covenants, for our law condemnest no man until he is heard. We abhor and protest against any council or tribunal in this Church, which will not suffer the accused to stand in its midst and plead their own cause. They were not notified, neither did they dream of any such thing being done."

Here follow some 15 or 20 resolutions of the seceders, among which are the following:

ceders, among which are the following: Joe Smith's plurality of Gods, and of wives, and

Joe Smith's plurality of Gods, and of wives, and other curious matters.

Resolved, 2d, Inasmuch as we have for years borne with the individual follies and iniquities of Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, and many other official characters in the Church of Jesus Christ, (conceiving it a duty incumbent upon us so to bear.) and having labored with them repestedly with all christian love, meekness and humility, yet to no effect, feel as if forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and hope of reformation vain; and inasmuch as they have introduced fa.se and damnable doctrines into the Church, such as a plurality of Gods above the God of this universe, and his liability to fall with all his creations; the plurality of wives, for time and eternity; the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except that of shedding innocent blood, by a perversion of their priestly authority, and thereby forfeiting the holy priesthood, according to the word of Jesus: "If a man abide not in me he is cast forth as a branch and is withered, and men gather them and cast them into the fire, and and they are burned." St. John, xv. 6. "Whosever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath both the Father and the Son; if there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed, for he that biddeth him God speed is a partsker of his evil deeds;" we therefore are constrained to denounce them as a postates from the pure and holy doctrines of Jesus Christ.

The seceders still further tread on Jo's toes in

The seceders still further tread on Jo's toes in he matter of revelling, dancing, drinking, theatres, &c.

Jo's management in financial matters-Curiou and extraordinary developments.

and extraordinary developments.

Resolved 8th, That we look upon the pure and holy doctrines set forth in the Scriptures of Divine truth, as being the immutable doctrines of salvation; and he who abideth in them shall be saved, and he who abideth not in them can not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.

Resolved 9th, That we consider the guthering in haste, and by sacrifice, to be contrary to the will of God; and that it has been taught by Joseph Smith and others for the purpose of enabling them to sell property at most exhorbitant prices, not regarding the welfare of the Church, but through their covetousness reducing those who had the means to give employment to the poor, to the necessity of seeking labor for themselves; and thus the wealth which is brought into the place is swallowed up by the one great throat, from whence there is no return, which, if it had been economically disbursed amongst the whole, would have rendered all comfortable.

Resolved 10th, That notwithstanding our extensive acquaintance with the financial affairs of the Church, we do not know of any property which in reality belongs to

Resolved 10th, That notwithstanding our extensive acquaintance with the financial affairs of the Church, we do not know of any property which in reality belongs to the Church (except the Temple), and we therefore consider the injunction laid upon the saints compelling them to purchase property of the Trustee in trust for the Church, is a deception practiced upon them; and that we look upon the sending of special agents abroad to collect funds for the Temple and other purposes, as a humbug practised upon the saints by Joseph and others, to aggranize themselves, as we do not believe that the monies and property so collected, have been applied as the donors expected, but have been used for speculative purposes, by Joseph, to gull the saints the better on their arrival at Nauvoo, by buying the lands in the vicinity, and selling again to them at tenfold advance; and further, that we verily believe that the appropriations said to have been subscribed by shares for the building of the Nauvos House to have been used by J. Smith and Lyman Wight for other purposes, as out of the mass of stock already taken, the building is far from being finished even to the base.

Resolved 11th, That we consider all secret societies.

base.

Resolved 11th, That we consider all secret societies and combinations under penal oaths and obligations (professing to be organized for religious purposes) to be anti-Christian, hypocritical and corrupt.

Here follow several affidavits in relation to Joe Smith's revelation authorizing certain privileged men to have more wives than one. Joe probably draws on heaven for such revelations as he desired

to receive:—

Approarms.—I hereby certify that Hyrum Smith did, (in his office.) read to me a certain written document which he said was a revelation from God; he shid that he was with Joseph when it was received. He afterward gave me the document to read, and I took it to my house and read it, and showed it to my wife, and returned it next day. The revelation (so called) authorized certain men to have more wives than one at a time, in this world and in the world to come. It said this was the law, and commanded Joseph to enter into the law. And also that he should administer to others. Several other items were in the revelation, supporting the above doctrines.

WM. LAW.

STATE OF [LLINGIS.] I. Robert D. Foster, certify that the

WM. LAW.
STATE of ILLINOIS, \(\) I, Robert D. Foster, certify that the Hancock County, \(\) above certificate was sworn to before me, as true in substance, this fourth day of May. A. D. 1844 ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

I certify that I read the revelation referred to in the above affidavit of my husband; it sustained in strong

above affidavit of my husband; it sustained in strong terms the doctrine of more wives than one at a time, in this world, and is the next, it authorized some to have to the number of ten, and set forth that those wemen who would not allow their husbands to have more wives than one, should be under condemnation before God.

Sworn and subscribed before me this for A. D. 1844 ROBERT D. I Sworn and subscribed before me this fourth day of May, A. D. 1844. ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P. Ta all whom it may concern:

Forasmuch as the public mind hath been much agitated by a course of procedure in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by a number of persons declaring against certain doctrines and practices therein, (among whom I am one.) it is but meet that I should give my reasons, at least in part, as a cause that hath led me to declare myself. In the latter part of the summer, 1843, the Patriarch, Hyrum Smith, did in the High Council, of which I was a member, introduce what he said was a revelation given through the Prophet; that the said Hyrum Smith did essay to read the said revelation in the said Council, that a cording to his reading there was contained the following doctrines: 1st, the sealing up of persons to eternal life against all sins, save that of shedding innocent blood, or of consenting thereto; 2d, the doctrine of a plurality of wives, or marrying virgins; that "David and Solomon had many wives, yet in this they sinned not save in the matter of Uriah." This revelation, with other evidence, that the aforessid heresies were taught and practiced in the Church, determined me to leave the office of first counsellor to the president of the Church of Nauvoo, inasmuch as I dared not teach or administer such laws.—And further deponent saith not. AUSTIN COWLES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, \(\) To all whom it may concern I Hancock County, ss. \(\) hereby certify that the above certificate was sworn and subscribed before me, this fourth day of May, 1844. ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

The foregoing extracts, with much more off o he same cloth, were published in the first numbe of the Expositor, which was in fact the first and also the last number published. For the publication so exasperated the Prophet Joe, that he imme diately drew on heaven for another revelation which directed him to proclaim the "Expositor a nuisance," and " to destroy the press" and "pi th type." The revelation was obeyed to the letter, s we have already published.

We shall look with much curiosity and interes to further developments and doings at Nauvoo.

Still Later from Nauvoo and Vicinity.

From St. Louis Paper, June 21.]
The Die Vernon left Nauvoo on the 18th inst;; things appeared to be quiet. Her offiers put us in possession of another extra from the Warsaw Signal, issued on the 18th inst, the day before the one fixed for the rendezvous of the forces that were to assist in arresting Joe Smith and others concerned in the late destruction of the printing establishment of the Expositor.

of the Expositor.

[From Warsaw Signal, Extra, June 18.]

Our town for the last week has been in a constant state of excitement. Business has been almost entirely suspended; and every able bodied man is under arms and almost constantly in drill. Never did we see exhibited a more determined spirit. An injured and insulted community suffering under their leng born grievances, are determined by an appeal to arms, as a last resort, to redress wrongs that have become insupportable. On Monday last, about 150 men mustered, in this place, under the command of Gen Knox. The attention paid by every man, and the anxiety manifested to acquire knowledge of military movements, is a full guarknowledge of military movements, is a full guarantee for the good conduct of our men in the comng emergency. In Carthage and Green Plains the citizens are all in arms and as far as we can hear the citizens are all in arms and as far as we can hear, throughout the county, every man is ready for the conflict. We have assurances that our neighbors in Missouri and lowa will aid us. In Clark Co., Missouri, we understand that many are holding themselves in readiness to march so soon as wanted. From Rushville we have just learned by express hat 300 men have enlisted for the struggle. McDonough county is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosaqua, Jowa, we have just eccived intelligence, by a resident of that place, hat the citizens are in arms in our behalf, and only vait our call. From Keokuk and the river towns we learn that all are arming. Gen. Stapp of this rigade, is requested to call out the Militia, and told themselves in readiness. Joe is evidently nuck alarmed, but he has gone too far to back out. It must toe the mark or run. Compromise is out of the question. The delegates sent to the Go-

equence of that vernor have not yet returned. If they fail to properly over the cure his interference a day will be set forthwith, for vernor have not yet returned. If they fail to procure his interference a day will be set forthwith, for a general raily as a posse, to assist the officers of justice. As soon as this is done, we will issue a handnil giving notice of the fact. Our friends in surrounding communities who desire to aid us, will please hold themselves in readiness for this general order. When the word is given, every thing depends on promptness. Capt. Grover last week obtained from Quincy 59 muskets. Men and arms are promised from St. Louis, and every thing betokens prosperity to our enterprise. To our friends at a distance we say, come! We are too weak in this county, without aid to effect our object. Come! you will be doing your God and your country service, in aiding us to rid earth of a most Heaven daring wretch.

6 o'clock, P. M.—D. W. Mathews, who was sent last Sunday to St. Louis, has just returned by the Die Vernon. He has succeeded in procuring cannon; and has brought up a good supply of ammunition. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Thompson, have just returned from their trip to Missouri, and report all right and ready. A gentleman who conversed with Governor Ford last week, reports that his excellency said, that he would do all he could in case Jo again defied the laws, to bring him to justice. This was before the news of our present difficulties reached them. We expect a six pounder to-morrow night from Quincy.

Mons. Korponay and Dancing .- This gentleman's visit to this city, we are pleased to find has been quite satisfactory to him. Under his judicious management, the Polka is about to become as popular in the higher, indeed, we might add, all circles of society, as it now is in Paris and Lonion. Apropos of Paris: one of its most accom plished artistes, the well known Mademoiselle Desjardins, has formed an association with Mons. Korponay, for the purpose of teaching to ladies and gentlemen the Polka—both the Parisian, as performed by Perrault and Grisi, and the Bohemian, as produced at the Courts of Austria, Bohemia Hungary, &c., and lately in all the Courts of Eu-

In addition to the above arrangement, we have he pleasure of announcing that Mons. Korponay and Mad'lle Desiardins have made an engagemen at Nible's, where an opportunity will be afforded of seeing the performance of the Grand Ballet, hitherto unattempted in this city. It is hardly reuisite to add one word for the purpose of enancing the value of what Niblo has in store for his friends and visitors; but we are happy in asso ciating with the fair fame of his establishment, that of those well known favorites, Korponay and Desjardins, and their attractive and beautiful accomlishments, the Polka and the BALLET.

ITALIAN OPERA.-This night Palmo's elegan theatre will open for the third season of Italian Opera, and the prospects are highly encouraging. The house is so admirably ventilated, and is so completely in the shade, that it is delightfully cool and comfortable, and the opera, selected by Madame Cinti Damoreau for the opening, Italiana in Algeri, must attract a great crowd of the patrons of this refined amusement. Antognini and Sanquirico will appear. There are great numbers of strangers in the city just now, who will gladly avail themselves of the epportunity of hearing one of the greatest vocalists of the day, who has mainained, against powerful rivals, the veryhighest rank in her profession.

LATE FROM NASSAU, N. P.-The Mary Clark Captain Swett, arrived yesterday from Nassau, N. P., with advices to the 22d instant.

The new Governor arrived from England on the 20th June, in the schooner Wm. Foster, and immediately took charge. The old Governor left Nas sau, N. P. on the 12th June for England.

The out Islands were in a state of starvation, the eople eating barks and roots of every description The country was dried up, there having been no rain for sometime. The government has frequent ly given the masses relief in the shape of provisions since this year came in.

THE INVALIDE: OR PICTURE OF THE FRENCH RE VOLUTION-By Winchester, 30 Ann street .- A very capital account of the exciting scenes, and tragic accuracy of that bloody period. The wonderful characters, too, who figured therein are set forth in bold relief, and this very cheap volume leaves a lively impression of one of the most memorable periods of the world's history. The Loc Cabin—Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton—

This little volume is all that it professes to be, a guide to usefulness and happiness. It is a good and

seful work.

PAGET'S SERMONS-New York : James A. Soarke 161 Fulton street .- To those who like this kind of reading-who relish the perusal of a good sermon as well as its delivery, the work under considera-tion will be most acceptable. It has great merit in its passing adaptation to every day life; it is eminently practical; full of soundsense, and divest-ed of these needless polemical arguments, which do little else than waste time.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE REIGN OF THE STUARTS—New York: Wm. H. Collyer, 1844.—Of this work, from the pen of Wm. Goodman, we are in receipt of the second volume and it proves a most lively and faithful sketch o men, manners, amusements, and almost everything worth noticing in this important era of English his tory. There is a rich fund of delight in this work;

PAYNE'S UNIVERSUM, OR PICTORIAL WORLD—Muller, New York.—This is a new work just commenced and one of the best illustrated of modern times. The plates, four in number, are executed on steel by the first artists in Europe, where it has been extensively patronized, particularly in Paris, Germany, Holland, Sweden and Russin; and this has induced the proprietors to prepare new plates for the work to supply this country and England. The work is printed on demy 4to, and is accompanied with from eight to twelve pages of descriptive letter press, got up in a corresponding style. In addition to this, the subscribers for one year are to be presented with three premium plates, on sheet imperial paper, which are to equal the plates of the "Art Unious." The admirers of beautiful engravings will thus have ample opportunity of indulging their taste with some of the best productions of art, at a comparative reasonable cost. it a comparative reasonable cost.

HARPERS' ILLUMINATED PICTORIAL BIBLE, No. 2—Harper, New York.—This work still maintains its most excellent character both for style of illustrations and the getting up of the work generally We know of no work so far, that surpasses it in his respect.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS No. 13—Hewet, New York.—Another beautifully executed work. We think, if anything, that this work improves as it progresses. The present number contains the beginning of one of Shakspeare's most humorous comedies, "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

The Mirror Library, No. 26—"The Epicurean," by Thomas Moore.—This tale, which has been justly termed "the utmost luxury of English prose," appears in the present number. It needs nothing to be said in its favor; those who know anything of modern literature must know its value. This work would be much improved in appearance, if the sheets were pressed before they are issued to the public.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, Part 6-Harper Brothers

Sensible Remarks.—As the case of the Rev. Mr. Fairchild is about to be fully investigated by an eccleeisatical council, where the plain truth will undoubtedly be elicited, it would be improper for us to admit any more communications into our columns having a relation to the sulject.—Mercantile Journal.

We have hoped that the day of ecclesiastical councils, for purposes such as that above mentioned, was past. An ecclesiastical council is a tribunal entirely unknown to our constitution and laws; although its proceedings may have been recognized, in one or two instances, as of some authority by the courts. In the case referred to by the Journal, the investigation must be a farce. The seliconstituted tribunal has no power to compel the attendance of the accused party, nor to inflict legal punishment, if he should be declared guilty.—Beston Courier, June 29.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—We are informed that a party of teamsters, who drive between Nashua and Vermont, (one of them of the name of Flint, well known in the road,) on arriving at Newbury, N. H., proceeded to the heuse of a poor, and very intemporate man, situated upon the bank of Sunspee Lake, for purposes hest known of themselves, taking with them a gailon of rum, with which they supplied the old man and son so liberally that hey were both soon dead drunk. In this state they laid hem out of doors, entirely unprotected from the burning ays of the sun where the boy shortly died! The perperators of the act immediately fied; but as active measures were taken, and they being well known, it is presumed bey will be secured.—Lowell Advertiser, June 28.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—Young Howe (quite a boy), he Ind who was convicted some time since for setting ire to the Warren school house in Charlestown, has been entenced to the State prison for life.—Boston Transcript, June 29.

-Destruction of Glass, Vegetables, Corn, &c. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ. DEAR SIR-Our village was visited this aftern by one of the most destructive hail storms that w ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants of place. The wind blew strong from the northwest and long before it reached our goodly village was watching its progress, apprehending that it wa to be no ordinary affair.

The clouds presented dark and frightful aspect; the thunder made many a stout heart quail; commencing with a low num bling sound, and with the rapidity of thought burst

orm-Thunder-Lightning

a stout heart quail; commencing with a low numbling sound, and with the rapidity of thought bursting forth, shaking the houses to their foundation. The lightning was terrific; now seeming as if the whole heavens were in a liquid flame, now flashing as though it threatened to enwrap the earth in one general conflagration. A few drops of rain fell, followed with a heavy blast of wind, driving the hail against the houses with astonishing velocity, breaking some thousands of lights out of the windows, and tearing the shingles off the roofs of the buildings.

As I stood gazing at the hail stones, some of which measured from three inches to three and a quarter in circumference, rolling along our streets, and viewed the torrents of rain descending so as to form streams sufficiently large to float a skiff, while the lightning leaped from the clouds, and the thunder roared, and the wind carried shingles and boards through the air, dashing them to the ground with violence—it seemed as if it had repented the almighty that he had prolonged the existence of his disobedient creatures, and was about burying them in one common grave.

The gardens are cut to pieces. The corn is in strings. The winter grain, much of it, is cut down, and immense damage has been done. It did not extend very far north or south of us, but left its marks as far as it extended. After the storm had subsided, citizens were seen hurrying through the streets with glass—some with window sashes, with scarcely a whole light in them; all were actively engaged in repairing the damage sustained. This day will long be remembered by the inhabitant of this place, and I hope I may never be obliged to witness such a terrifying and awful spectacle again.

Yours, respectively. An Observer.

Fire Works a Dangerous Nuisance.

Fire Works a Dangerous Nulsance.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.—

As your paper is the record of passing events, permit me to record two that took place the other evening in Chatham and Roosevelt streets, for the information and benefit of our reformed Mayor and Common Council. Between nine and ten, some mischievous boys set off a mischievous "chaser," which flew towards a horse and frightened him so that he broke some of the harness. He wasin a wagon, and had he not been a staid, sober horse the consequences might have been disastroas to others besides the owner, who was detained some to repair the damages. A few minutes after, the same gang of lawless young rascals, I presame, sent off another chaser at two horses on the corner of Roosevelt. The consequence was, the hotses were frightened, one of which reared up, and then fell over on its back, and lay some time before it could get up, but whether it was injured or not, I did not learn. Two watchmen were standing on the corner at the time the last chaser was let off, but paid no attention either to find out or bring the offenders to justice, notwithstanding they saw how it frightened the horses, &c. I spoke to one of the watchmen, and asked him if it was not hid daty to take up such offenders, and prevent the dangerous consequences of firing such missiles us the street, &c. He said if I would show him whe fired it, he would do something with him. I thought this was curious doctrine from our servants, that I who was not paid, should do the duty of watchmen who were paid, and who saw the whole transaction, while I only saw the corclusion of this mischievous act. After the young man, who was riding one of the horses, and leading the other, had asked some body to hold them for him, he endeavored to find out who set off the chasen but I believe he was not successful, and the watchmen did not, that I saw, render him any assistate in finding out the aggressors. Now, Mr. Bennett, what are the duties of watchmen, if not to take up offenders of this kind? Are not apple an nuisance? There they soon will be, and the watch-men compelled to take up the seller, and those who set them off. I think the Common Council would be better employed in remedying such nuisan.es, than in some of the Sunday crusades they have un-dertaken That would be REAL REFORM.

City Intelligence.

Police Office.—Sunday, June 30—A Runaway Bus. olas Arristro.—A man named Samuel Wade, who has been committing a series of burglaries in Philadelphia and adjacent cities and towns for a length of time, and atterwards fleeing to this city, was arrested this morning by one of our officers named William H. Stephens, incaperated in prison and is held to be sent back to ow neighbor State to await his trial

ANOTHER BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A being, wheclaimed an affinaty to the Smith family, who called himself William was arrested and committed to prison for breakug inte the house of Henry Ferris, No. 40 Oak street, withintend to plunder the premises. He was a lofty subject in the art, for he was found up in the garret.

Coroner's Office.—A CASE OF SUICIDE—A desipated formule named Betsey Chapman, (colored) aged 7 years committed suicide last night, by taking a large dose claudanum, at No. 15 Orange street. Verdict, Suicid by taking laudanum."

Amusements.

Nielo's Garben still continues to receive a liberal patronage. To-night we see annunced that gem of an opera, "The National Guard," which is played by this company in admirable style. In addition to this, Mitchell plays Crummells, in the renownd extravaganza called "The Savage and the Maiden," ore of the most laughable and irresiably funny affairs we ever witnessed.

vaganza called "The Savage and the Maiden," ore of the most langhable and irresistibly funny affairs we ever witnessed.

Herr Korponsy and Md'lle Desjardins are to appear on Wednesday evening in that celebrated dance "Lafolka." This is the first time this dance has been performed in the true style, and in the correct costume, which is said to be magnificeat. There will doubtless be a grest gathering of the clite of the world of fashion to witness it.

Niblo is making great preparations for the 4th of July.

Tom Thume and all his relations lost in the shade!—The Infant Sisters, now performing at the American Museum, have taken the reg from the General! These little wonders appear to day at 3½ and 5 o'clock, P. M., assisted by the Orpheans, Mr. and Mr. Western and others (including giants), and we advise our readers to speculate two shillings worth.

[173-This is positively the last week of the Dwarf and Giantess at the New York Museum, as they depart to fulfil engagements contracted some time since. Every body who has seen Tom Thumb—and who has not?—ought in justice to behold the Lapland Dwarf, who is as old as the General, and three inches shorter. An inch. by the mandard of which they are measured, is equal to a feer in ordinary sized persons. Winchell, who represents all sorts of characters but bad ones; Mons. and Madame Chekuni, Miss Rossile Cline, and a host of other artists, appear. The Poker Dance is introdoced every evening. The manager, we are informed, is making the most magnificent preparations to celebrate the Fourth with a splendor suited to the occasion.

fig-RABINEAU'S HOT, COLD AND SALT WATER SHOWER BATHS.—These have become, from the excellence of the interior order of the establishment, the purity of the water, and the kind attention of the proprietor and his attendants, by far the most fashionable and popular resort for health, comfort and coolness in this or any other city. "Rabineau's Desbrosses atreet Baths" is the heading of every medical recipe, as well as the only fountain from which all ages and sexes can at this season imbibe the pure elements of health and comfort. The only pure Warm Salt Water Baths in this or any other Atlantic city.

07-TO THE LADIES.—No Lady's or Gentleman's toi-let should ever be without the Balm of Columbia; it gives the hair a beautiful and polished appearance, frees it from all dandruff or scurf, and prevents all irritation to which some persons are particularly liable. Only use this Balm once and you will never be without it again. At 21 Courtlandt street.

Gg- THE CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SAR SAPARILLA, GENTIAN AND SARSAFRAS, prepared by the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery. This refine and highly concentrated extract, possessing all the puritying qualities and curative powers of the above herbs confidently recommended by the College, as infinitely uperior to any extract of Sursaparilla at present belone public, and may be relied on as a certain remedy for such as scrotula, salt-rheum, ringworm, blotches or olles, ulcers, pain in the bones or joints, nodes, cutarruptions, ulcerated sore throat, or any disease a room the secondary effects of syphilis or an injudits of mercury.

The skilful inventor of this article deserves the lechanks of those whose faces are disfigured by the give superfluous hair, as he has placed it in their possily and safely to divest themselves of the unsigh and unfeminine excrescence. Gouraud's Hair Eradios to once and forever removes the unseemly blemis eaving the skin as soft and as delicate as a fresh ross this excellent article can by obtained only at 67 W street, first store from Broadway.